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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
 WESTERN DIVISION**

EXXON MOBIL CORPORATION,

Petitioner/Plaintiff,

v.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY
 BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,

Respondent/Defendant,

and

ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENSE
 CENTER, GET OIL OUT!,
 SANTA BARBARA COUNTY
 ACTION NETWORK, SIERRA
 CLUB, SURFRIDER FOUNDATION,
 CENTER FOR BIOLOGICAL
 DIVERSITY, and WISHTOYO
 FOUNDATION,

Proposed
 Defendant/Intervenors.

Case No. 2:22-cv-03225-DMG (MRWx)

**PROPOSED INTERVENORS'
 NOTICE OF MOTION, MOTION
 TO INTERVENE, AND
 MEMORANDUM OF POINTS
 AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT**

Hon. Dolly Gee

Hearing: October 21, 2022
 Time: 9:30 a.m.
 Place: Courtroom 8C,
 350 West 1st Street, Los Angeles

NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on October 21, 2022,¹ or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard, before the Honorable Dolly M. Gee in the above-titled Court—Courtroom 8C of the First Street Federal Courthouse, 350 West 1st Street, Los Angeles, CA 90012—Environmental Defense Center, Get Oil Out!, Santa Barbara County Action Network, Sierra Club, Surfrider Foundation, Center for Biological Diversity, and Wishtoyo Foundation (“Proposed Intervenors”) will, and hereby do, move for leave to intervene as respondents and defendants in this case as a matter of right pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 24(a).

Alternatively, Proposed Intervenors move for permission to intervene pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 24(b).

This Motion is made following the conference of counsel pursuant to Local Rule 7-3, which took place on July 28, 2022, and August 15, 2022.

Petitioner/Plaintiff takes no position on this Motion, and Respondent/Defendant plans to oppose this Motion.

This Motion is based on this Notice of Motion and Motion; Memorandum of Points and Authorities; declarations of Linda Krop, Margaret Hall, Lynn Carlisle, Brenton Kelly, Michael Lyons, Kenneth Hough, Katie Davis, Chad Nelsen, Kenneth Palley, Brendan Cummings, and Mati Waiya; exhibits corresponding to those declarations; Proposed Answer; the argument of counsel; all pleadings and papers on file in this action; and upon such other matters as may be presented to the Court at the hearing on this Motion or before the Court’s decision.

WHEREFORE, Proposed Intervenors pray that the Court grant the instant motion and thereby grant them leave to intervene as defendants and respondents in this action. In addition, if intervention is granted, Proposed Intervenors further request that the Court accept their Proposed Answer.

¹ This is the soonest available hearing date on which all counsel in this matter are available. Hall Decl. ¶¶ 5, 7.

1 Respectfully submitted this 1st day of September, 2022.

2
3 /s/ Margaret M. Hall

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28 I, Julie Teel Simmonds, in accordance with Local Rule 5-4.3.4(a)(2)(i), attest that
Margaret M. Hall reviewed the pleading presented above, concurred in the content,
and authorized the filing of this document bearing her signature with the Court.

/s/ Julie Teel Simmonds

JULIE TEEL SIMMONDS
Attorney for Center for Biological Diversity
and Wishtoyo Foundation

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MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

INTRODUCTION

Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure (“Rule”) 24, Environmental Defense Center (“EDC”), Get Oil Out! (“GOO!”), Santa Barbara County Action Network (“SBCAN”), Sierra Club, Surfrider Foundation, Center for Biological Diversity (“CBD”), and Wishtoyo Foundation (collectively “Proposed Intervenor”) request that this Court grant them leave to intervene as of right, or in the alternative, permission to intervene, as Respondents/Defendants in this action. In this case, Petitioner/Plaintiff Exxon Mobil Corporation (“ExxonMobil”) challenges the Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors’ (“County”) March 8, 2022 denial of its permit application for the Interim Trucking for Santa Ynez Unit Phased Restart Project (“the Project”). Proposed Intervenor worked for decades to protect the California coastline, local communities, and marine environment from the risks of oil development, including dangerous methods of transporting crude oil. Specifically, they worked for years, devoting substantial resources, to oppose the project during the environmental and administrative review processes leading up to the County’s denial of ExxonMobil’s Project. The Project presents an unacceptable risk of harm to communities and the environment, including from the risk of tanker truck accidents. Proposed Intervenor seek to protect their significant interests in ensuring the County’s denial of the Project is upheld.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Since the Plains All American Pipeline rupture on May 19, 2015, which devastated Santa Barbara County’s coastline and marine environment, three oil platforms that ExxonMobil operated off the Gaviota coast have been shut down. The pipeline had served as ExxonMobil’s only form of transportation for its crude oil. To restart its platforms and onshore processing facility in Las Flores Canyon near Goleta, ExxonMobil repeatedly applied for approval to transport its oil via tanker trucks to receiving stations in Kern and northern Santa Barbara counties.

1 ExxonMobil first applied for an emergency permit to truck oil from its
2 onshore oil processing facility on June 4, 2015. *See* Krop Decl. ¶ 8. ExxonMobil
3 proposed to transport its oil by truck rather than pipeline—though only the latter is
4 authorized in its existing Development Plan. EDC, CBD, and others immediately
5 submitted letters opposing ExxonMobil’s request, citing threats to the environment
6 as well as to public health and safety. *Id.*; *see also* Cummings Decl. ¶ 21. The
7 groups also pointed out that ExxonMobil’s application did not comply with County
8 regulations. The County denied the application on June 9, 2015, on the grounds
9 that (1) there was no evidence that a defined emergency existed; (2) ExxonMobil
10 should pursue the “customary procedures for permit processing;” (3) the
11 application was inconsistent with the County’s Comprehensive Plan; and (4)
12 trucking of oil was not within the parameters of the Governor’s Executive Order
13 regarding the Plains pipeline spill. Krop Decl. ¶ 8.

14 On September 22, 2017, ExxonMobil applied for a development permit to
15 restart production from the offshore platforms and truck the oil for up to seven
16 years. Krop Decl. ¶ 9. The County cannot approve such a request without a
17 revision to ExxonMobil’s Development Plan. The proposed Project would involve
18 the construction of new truck loading facilities at the Las Flores Canyon onshore
19 processing facility and allow throughput of more than 11,000 barrels of oil per day.
20 *Id.* Up to seventy tanker truck roundtrips would be allowed per day. *Id.* Each truck
21 would carry approximately 6,720 gallons of processed crude oil. *Id.* The trucks
22 would travel along Highway 101 on the Gaviota Coast and Route 166 to pump
23 stations in Santa Maria and Pentland. *Id.* From there the oil would be transported to
24 refineries. Approximately 470,400 gallons of oil would be trucked each day for
25 seven years or until a pipeline becomes available. *Id.*

26 The County prepared a Supplemental Environmental Impact Report (“EIR”)
27 to assess potential impacts because the Project presented a substantial change in
28 ExxonMobil’s previously permitted activities and required substantial revisions to

1 environmental documents the County certified in the 1980s. Krop Decl. ¶ 10. The
2 County released the Draft EIR on April 12, 2019. The Draft EIR identified Class I
3 impacts (impacts that could not be mitigated to less than significant levels)
4 pertaining to oil spills and fires that would negatively affect biological, water, and
5 cultural resources at the processing facility site as well as along the trucking routes.
6 Proposed Intervenor submitted extensive comments identifying impacts that were
7 omitted or inadequately analyzed in the Draft EIR, including impacts related to
8 public safety; biological and cultural resources; offshore operations and spills; and
9 climate change. *Id.*; Cummings Decl. ¶ 22. The Final EIR was released on July 30,
10 2020 and reiterated the significant and unmitigable impacts related to oil spills and
11 fires from the proposed trucking operations. Krop Decl. ¶ 10.

12 On August 12, 2020, the County planning department issued its staff report
13 for the Planning Commission hearing. Krop Decl. ¶ 11. The staff report
14 recommended approval of the Project, but only if the Project were modified to
15 disallow trucking during rainy periods and to limit trucking to the Santa Maria
16 pump station only. The report noted that prohibiting trucks on Route 166 would
17 substantially reduce air emissions and the risk of accidents and oil spills. *Id.*

18 On August 13, 2020, Phillips 66 announced its intention to shut down the
19 Santa Maria pump station as part of its plans to terminate its Santa Maria refining
20 facility in 2023. *See* Krop Decl. ¶ 11. As such, ExxonMobil would only be able to
21 truck oil to the Santa Maria pump station through 2022. Based on this new
22 information, the Planning Commission hearing was cancelled.

23 The County issued a Proposed Revised Final Supplemental EIR to address,
24 in part, the planned shutdown of the Santa Maria Pump Station. A new
25 Commission hearing was scheduled for September 29, 2021, and a new staff report
26 was issued that recommended approval of trucking to both Santa Maria (so long as
27 that route is available) and Pentland. Krop Decl. ¶ 12. Proposed Intervenor again
28 submitted extensive written comments and presented testimony at the hearing. In

1 particular, Proposed Intervenor submitted evidence of accident and spill risks
2 along the proposed trucking routes that revealed that such risks were much greater
3 than disclosed in the EIR. For example, EDC showed that there were at least eight
4 oil tanker truck accidents along the proposed route in the previous fourteen years,
5 with six accidents occurring within the last six years. These accidents resulted in
6 multiple deaths, injuries, oil spills, explosions, fires, and road closures. One of the
7 most recent accidents, in March 2020, spilled approximately 6,000 gallons of oil
8 into the Cuyama River, just upstream from Twitchell Reservoir. Krop Decl. ¶ 12.

9 After several hours of public testimony, the Planning Commission voted to
10 recommend denial of the Project. Krop Decl. ¶ 12. The Commission found that
11 there were insufficient benefits to override the significant unmitigable impacts, as
12 required under the California Environmental Quality Act (“CEQA”). In addition,
13 the Commission found that the Project was inconsistent with the County Land Use
14 Development Code (“LUDC”) and Coastal Zoning Ordinance (“CZO”)
15 requirements that (1) streets and highways must be adequate to carry the type and
16 quantity of traffic proposed by the Project; and (2) the Project must not be
17 detrimental to the comfort, convenience, general welfare, health, or safety of the
18 neighborhood and must not be incompatible with the surrounding area. The
19 hearing was continued to November 3, 2021, at which time the Commission
20 approved the recommended findings of denial.

21 This recommendation was presented to the Board of Supervisors at its
22 March 8, 2022 meeting. Krop Decl. ¶ 13. Proposed Intervenor submitted
23 comments prior to the meeting urging the County to deny ExxonMobil’s proposal
24 because it would cause significant and unavoidable impacts; the application was
25 inconsistent with County policies and ordinances pertaining to oil transportation
26 and community welfare; and the EIR was inadequate. *See, e.g.* Krop Decl. Exs. 1,
27 2; Cummings Decl. Ex. 1. The groups also testified at the hearing and showed a
28 video depicting the accident history and risks along the proposed trucking routes.

1 At the conclusion of the hearing, the Board voted to deny the Project. The Board
 2 reiterated the findings of the Planning Commission and added several references to
 3 evidence Proposed Intervenor and the public submitted, which showed the
 4 potential benefits of the Project did not outweigh the significant impacts and the
 5 Project was inconsistent with the LUDC and CZO:

6 While there may be an increase in local jobs and local expenditures if
 7 the Project is approved, the Board has concluded that these benefits
 8 may not be as secure or as high quality as indicated by the applicant
 9 and they do not outweigh the unavoidable adverse environmental
 10 impacts of the Project. The Board finds that potential benefits of the
 11 Project do not outweigh the Project's significant local and regional
 12 environmental impacts because the Project will be detrimental to the
 13 environment generally, and the County of Santa Barbara along the
 14 truck route will bear the brunt of environmental impacts, including
 15 potential significant impacts from spills and localized air impacts.

16 Krop Decl. Ex. 3, at 98 (Board of Supervisors Action Letter (March 16, 2022),
 17 Findings for Denial at A-1)) ("Findings").

18 The Board cited public comments EDC and others submitted that identified
 19 additional accident data and safety concerns. *See, e.g., id.* at 100 (Findings at A-3)
 20 ("Additionally, the September 27, 2021 Environmental Defense Center comment
 21 letter to the Planning Commission, incorporated herein by reference, cites four
 22 recent tanker truck accidents on Route 166 that either resulted in injuries or
 23 fatalities and/or in the release of the truck's crude oil contents (September 13,
 24 2016, May 20, 2018, December 12, 2018 and March 21, 2020).") The Board noted
 25 that the closure of the Santa Maria pump station would increase truck trip distance,
 26 risks, and potential environmental impacts. *Id.* at 99, 100 (Findings at A-2, A-3).

27 On May 11, 2022, ExxonMobil filed a complaint in this Court alleging the
 28 County had committed a prejudicial abuse of discretion and misapplied CEQA. *See*
 ECF No. 1. It further alleged the County violated the Takings and Commerce
 Clauses of the United States Constitution and California Constitution, and illegally
 exercised its police powers. *Id.*

PROPOSED INTERVENORS

Proposed Intervenor EDC is a California public benefit, non-profit corporation, headquartered in Santa Barbara, California. Founded in response to the 1969 Santa Barbara oil spill, EDC's program areas include climate, energy, and protecting open space, wildlife, clean water, and the Santa Barbara Channel. Krop Decl. ¶¶ 4–6. Its mission is to protect and enhance the local environment through education, advocacy, and legal action, and it works primarily within Santa Barbara, Ventura, and San Luis Obispo counties. *Id.* at ¶ 4. EDC has more than 2,000 members and advocates on behalf of itself and other non-profit, environmental organizations. Since its founding forty-five years ago, EDC has worked to protect the local coastline, marine environment, watersheds, and terrestrial environment of Santa Barbara County from the risks and impacts of oil production, including transportation. *Id.* at ¶¶ 7–8, 14. EDC has successfully retired forty offshore oil leases, urged the denial of a crude by rail project, and halted the unconventional oil drilling practices of fracking and acidizing off Southern California's coast. Krop Decl. ¶ 7; *see also Env't Def. Ctr. v. Bureau of Ocean Energy Mgmt.*, 36 F.4th 850 (9th Cir. 2022).

GOO! is a Santa Barbara based public interest group dedicated to the protection of the Santa Barbara Channel and coastline from the deleterious environmental, economic, and esthetic impacts of oil development. Lyons Decl. ¶ 4. GOO!'s core membership is comprised of approximately 1,500 politically, socially, and economically diverse individuals from the Santa Barbara area and surrounding counties. GOO!'s primary activities include enhancing public awareness about oil-related issues and impacts through education and opposing the proliferation of oil development, or minimizing its impacts, by participating in the administrative and legislative process. GOO! was formed in the wake of the Santa Barbara Oil Spill of 1969, and throughout its existence, it has fought to protect California from further oil development and exploitation. *Id.* at ¶ 4.

1 SBCAN is a countywide non-profit membership-based organization founded
2 in 2001, dedicated to promoting social and economic justice; preserving
3 environmental and agricultural resources; and creating sustainable communities.
4 Hough Decl. ¶ 4. SBCAN advocates a holistic approach to community planning
5 that integrates housing, open space, and transportation to meet the needs of all
6 members of our community and future generations. SBCAN works in cooperation
7 with a broad range of progressive activists and organizations to ensure that all
8 members of the community share a voice in our future.

9 Sierra Club is a non-profit environmental organization that supported denial
10 of the Project. Sierra Club is a national organization of nearly 833,000 members,
11 including more than 169,000 members in California. Davis Decl. ¶ 3. Sierra Club
12 is a grassroots, volunteer-led organization that works with local communities to
13 advocate in various ways to protect the environment and public health. Sierra Club
14 is dedicated to exploring, enjoying, and protecting the wild places of the earth;
15 practicing and promoting the responsible use of the earth's ecosystems and
16 resources; educating and enlisting humanity to protect and restore the quality of the
17 natural and human environment; and using all lawful means to carry out these
18 objectives. *Id.* Consistent with its mission, Sierra Club is committed to stopping the
19 many environmental and human health impacts associated with fossil fuels. *Id.* at
20 ¶¶ 5–7. The Santa Barbara-Ventura Chapter of the Sierra Club, established in 1952,
21 serves California's Santa Barbara and Ventura counties. The Santa Barbara-
22 Ventura Chapter's four groups—Arguello, Santa Barbara, Ventura and Conejo—
23 encompass a wide and unique diversity of natural resources.

24 Surfrider Foundation is an environmental non-profit organization dedicated
25 to the protection and enjoyment of the world's ocean, waves, and beaches for all
26 people. Nelson Decl. ¶ 4. Surfrider advocates for beach access for all people as
27 well as the preservation of the coast and ocean for future generations. Surfrider has
28 over 350,000 supporters and members, 79 local chapters, and 144 school clubs in

1 the United States and maintains 19 chapters and clubs in California, including the
 2 Santa Barbara Chapter, as well as the Isla Vista School Club. *Id.* Surfrider’s
 3 members enjoy recreating on the California coast, including surfing, swimming,
 4 beach walking, observing wildlife and habitat, and other coastal recreation. Nelson
 5 Decl. ¶ 6; Palley Decl. ¶ 6. Additionally, Surfrider members carry out conservation
 6 activities, such as beach cleanups, regularly in Santa Barbara County. Nelson Decl.
 7 ¶¶ 3, 6. Surfrider’s members derive recreational, aesthetic, and economic benefits
 8 from the ocean off the coast of California and the natural resources it supports. The
 9 recreational activities of Surfrider members rely upon clean water, accessible
 10 beaches, and a healthy coastal environment. Surfrider’s members’ future use and
 11 enjoyment of the Pacific Ocean off California and its coastal habitats depends upon
 12 healthy and sustainable coastal resources, including clean water.

13 The Center for Biological Diversity (“CBD”) is a nonprofit, public interest
 14 environmental organization dedicated to the protection of threatened and
 15 endangered species and their habitats through science, policy, and environmental
 16 law. CBD’s Oceans and Endangered Species programs focus specifically on
 17 conserving ecosystems and ensuring that imperiled species are properly protected
 18 from destructive practices. Cummings Decl. ¶ 4. CBD’s Climate Law Institute
 19 works to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and other air pollutants, conserve
 20 natural resources, and minimize the public health risks facing communities
 21 exposed to industrial pollution. *Id.* Specific objectives include addressing the
 22 adverse impacts of oil and gas infrastructure to climate, water, air, wildlife, public
 23 health, and environmental justice. CBD has approximately 90,000 members,
 24 including almost 18,000 members who reside in California, almost 900 of whom
 25 live in Santa Barbara, Kern, and San Luis Obispo counties. *Id.* at ¶ 5. CBD’s
 26 members and staff include individuals who live, work, and recreate in areas
 27 threatened by the adverse impacts of ExxonMobil’s trucking proposal. *Id.* at ¶¶ 17–
 28 20. Members and staff include those who regularly use and intend to continue to

1 use areas that would be affected by oil spills and air pollution along the proposed
 2 trucking route. *Id.* CBD actively participated in this Project’s permit review
 3 process, submitting multiple comment letters and participating in hearings on this
 4 matter. *Id.* at ¶¶ 21–23.

5 Wishtoyo Foundation (“Wishtoyo”) is a Native-led California nonprofit
 6 public-interest organization with over 700 members primarily composed of
 7 Chumash Native Americans and residents of Santa Barbara, Ventura, and Los
 8 Angeles counties. Waiya Decl. ¶ 3. Wishtoyo’s mission is to preserve, protect, and
 9 restore Chumash culture, the culture of indigenous peoples, and the environment
 10 all peoples depend upon. *Id.* at ¶ 2. The organization uses education, outreach,
 11 cultural programs, scientific study, restoration projects, advocacy, and legal action
 12 to attain this mission. *Id.* at ¶¶ 4, 6, 10. Chumash tribes, bands, and clans have a
 13 long history of interaction with the marine waters of the Pacific Ocean and the
 14 Santa Barbara Channel from Morro Bay to Malibu and out to and around the
 15 Channel Islands. Chumash peoples rely upon these lands and waters and their
 16 natural cultural resources to support and maintain Chumash traditional practices,
 17 ways of life, and ancestral connections. Wishtoyo’s staff and members use these
 18 lands and waters for ceremonial purposes; to connect with and celebrate their
 19 ancestors and cultural heritage; to gather natural cultural resources; for educational
 20 purposes, recreational use, wildlife viewing, scientific study, and environmental
 21 monitoring; and intend to continue this use as permitted. *Id.* at ¶¶ 7, 12–15.

22 Since time immemorial, marine, and terrestrial species have played an
 23 important role in the culture and lifeways of Chumash maritime tribes, bands, and
 24 clans. Wishtoyo’s Chumash members continue to have a strong cultural and
 25 spiritual interest in the protection of species. Wishtoyo’s Chumash members
 26 navigate on tomols (Chumash plank canoes) and by other means through the Santa
 27 Barbara Channel, where encountering marine species is essential to their
 28 connection with their ancestors and provides them with a spiritual echo through

time and connection to the planet as they traverse between the Channel Islands (the origin of the Chumash Peoples) and the mainland. The existence and abundance of species and habitat are also critical to the maintenance of Wishtoyo's Chumash members' cultural practices, lifeways, and ceremony. Restarting offshore oil production, transporting oil across coastal landscapes, and risking oil spill impacts to cultural, biological, and water resources threatens Wishtoyo's Chumash members' ability to continue their traditional, educational, recreational, and environmental practices, ways of life, and ancestral connections. *Id.* at ¶¶ 7–9, 11.

All the Proposed Intervenor have members who live, work, and recreate near ExxonMobil's proposed trucking route. *See, e.g.* Carlisle Decl. ¶¶ 5–6; Cummings Decl. ¶¶ 17–20; Davis Decl. ¶¶ 4, 8–10; Hough Decl. ¶¶ 5, 9, 13; Kelly Decl. ¶¶ 2, 3, 5, 10; Krop Decl. ¶¶ 14–15; Lyons Decl. ¶¶ 2, 5–6; Nelson Decl. ¶ 6; Palley Decl. ¶ 6; Waiya Decl. ¶ 12. The Project's environmental impacts and safety risks directly affect them, and they have an interest in ensuring the safety of their communities. *See, e.g.* Carlisle Decl. ¶¶ 5–6, 8; Cummings Decl. ¶ 6, 16–20; Davis Decl. ¶¶ 5, 8–12, 22; Hough Decl. ¶¶ 5, 9; Kelly Decl. ¶¶ 5, 8, 10; Krop Decl. ¶¶ 15–18; Lyons Decl. ¶¶ 7–8; Nelson Decl. ¶ 7; Palley Decl. ¶¶ 6–7; Waiya Decl. ¶ 13.

Proposed Intervenor have firmly opposed the Project since it was proposed and dedicated substantial resources to ensuring its denial. *See, e.g.* Carlisle Decl. ¶ 7; Cummings Decl. ¶ 20–22; Davis Decl. ¶¶ 13–21; Hough Decl. ¶¶ 10–12; Kelly Decl. ¶ 9; Krop Decl. ¶¶ 8–13; Lyons Decl. ¶ 9; Nelson Decl. ¶ 8; Palley Decl. ¶¶ 8–9; Waiya Decl. ¶ 14. They met with members of the Planning Commission and Board of Supervisors to express their concerns over the impacts of the Project. *See, e.g.,* Carlisle Decl. ¶ 7; Davis Decl. ¶ 20; Krop Decl. ¶¶ 12–13. They attended and testified at Planning Commission and Board of Supervisors hearings and submitted written comments urging denial of the Project. *See, e.g.,* Carlisle Decl. ¶ 7; Cummings Decl. ¶ 22; Davis Decl. ¶ 17, 19; Hough Decl. ¶¶ 10–12; Kelly

Decl. ¶ 9; Krop Decl. ¶¶ 12–13; Lyons Decl. ¶ 9. Proposed Intervenor EDC submitted evidence into the record about the history of trucking accidents illustrating the dangers of the Project, and the County directly relied upon that evidence in its denial. Krop Decl. ¶ 13; Exs. 1, 2. Proposed Intervenor CBD submitted evidence into the record about 258 large-truck incidents along the proposed trucking route between January 2015 and May 2021 alone that required a police response and resulted in 110 injuries and ten deaths. Cummings Decl. ¶ 22; *id.* Ex. 1, at 14.

LEGAL BACKGROUND

When deciding whether to grant motions for intervention as of right under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 24(a)(2), the Ninth Circuit applies a four-part test:

(1) the motion must be timely; (2) the applicant must claim a ‘significantly protectable’ interest relating to the property or transaction which is the subject of the action; (3) the applicant must be so situated that the disposition of the action may as a practical matter impair or impede its ability to protect that interest; and (4) the applicant’s interest must be inadequately represented by the parties to the action.

Wilderness Soc’y v. U.S. Forest Serv., 630 F.3d 1173, 1177 (9th Cir. 2011) (quoting *Sierra Club v. U.S. Env’t Prot. Agency*, 995 F.2d 1478, 1481 (9th Cir. 1993)). Applicants who meet this test must be allowed to intervene. *Yniguez v. Arizona*, 939 F.2d 727, 731 (9th Cir. 1991). Rule 24(a)(2) is generally interpreted “broadly in favor of proposed intervenors,” by following “practical and equitable considerations.” *Wilderness Soc’y*, 630 F.3d at 1179 (quoting *United States v. City of Los Angeles*, 288 F.3d 391, 397 (9th Cir. 2002)). This is because a “liberal policy in favor of intervention serves both efficient resolution of issues and broadened access to the courts.” *Id.* (quoting *City of Los Angeles*, 288 F.3d at 397–98). A proposed intervenor’s “well-pleaded, nonconclusory” allegations in their motion to intervene and supporting documents must be taken “as true absent sham, frivolity or other objections.” *Sw. Ctr. for Biological Diversity v. Berg*, 268 F.3d 810, 820 (9th Cir. 2001). Where a proposed intervenor seeks to participate purely

1 defensively, it need not separately establish Article III standing. *See Va. House of*
 2 *Delegates v. Bethune-Hill*, 139 S. Ct. 1945, 1951–52 (2019).

3 Additionally, under Rule 24(b), the court may permit anyone to intervene in
 4 a lawsuit, upon “timely motion,” who “has a claim or defense that shares with the
 5 main action a common question of law or fact.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 24(b)(1)(B). Rule
 6 24(b) “plainly dispenses with any requirement that the intervenor shall have a direct
 7 personal or pecuniary interest in the subject of the litigation.” *SEC v. U.S. Realty &*
 8 *Impvt. Co.*, 310 U.S. 434, 459 (1940). A court has “broad discretion” to grant
 9 permissive intervention. *Orange County. v. Air Cal.*, 799 F.2d 535, 539 (9th Cir.
 10 1986). “In exercising its discretion, the court must consider whether the
 11 intervention will unduly delay or prejudice the adjudication of the original parties’
 12 rights.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 24(b)(3).

13 **ARGUMENT**

14 Proposed Intervenors satisfy the requirements for intervention as of right
 15 under Rule 24(a)(2). In the alternative, they meet the requirements of Rule 24(b)
 16 and request that the Court exercise its discretion to allow them to intervene.

17 **I. THE COURT SHOULD GRANT INTERVENTION AS OF RIGHT.**

18 Proposed Intervenors satisfy the Ninth Circuit’s four-part test for
 19 intervention as of right. Their motion is timely, they have significant protectable
 20 interests in the action, disposition of this case may impair those interests, and they
 21 have demonstrated that the County may not adequately represent them.

22 **A. The Motion is Timely.**

23 Courts weigh the following three factors in assessing timeliness of a motion
 24 to intervene: (1) the stage of the proceedings; (2) prejudice to existing parties; and
 25 (3) the reason for and length of delay in moving to intervene. *United States v.*
 26 *Alisal Water Corp.*, 370 F.3d 915, 921 (9th Cir. 2004) (quoting *Cal. Dep’t of Toxic*
 27 *Substances Control v. Com. Realty Projects, Inc.*, 309 F.3d 1113, 1119 (9th Cir.
 28 2002)).

Proposed Intervenor's motion is timely because it is being filed at a very early stage of the litigation. *See Idaho Farm Bureau Fed'n v. Babbitt*, 58 F.3d 1392, 1397 (9th Cir. 1995) (holding motion timely and "filed at a very early stage" when filed four months after complaint, two months after answer, and "before any hearings or rulings on substantive matters"); *see also Cal. Dump Truck Owners Ass'n v. Nichols*, 275 F.R.D. 303, 306 (E.D. Cal. 2011) (finding motion timely when no substantive proceedings had occurred). The filing date is less than four months after ExxonMobil initiated this action on May 11, 2022, ECF No. 1, and roughly two months after the County filed its Answer, on June 24, 2022, ECF No. 12. There have been no hearings or rulings on substantive matters, and no discovery has occurred. On July 28, 2022, the existing parties filed a Rule 26(f) Joint Report proposing bifurcation and a briefing schedule for cross motions for summary judgment. ECF No. 16. If Proposed Intervenor's are granted intervention, they would request to join that proposed briefing schedule if adopted, which is not proposed to begin until early 2023, and coordinate with the County to minimize duplication. There is no potential prejudice to other parties and no delay in moving to intervene. *Citizens for Balanced Use v. Mont. Wilderness Ass'n*, 647 F.3d 893, 897 (9th Cir. 2011) (when a motion is made at an early stage "the parties would not have suffered prejudice from the grant of intervention at that early stage, and intervention would not cause disruption or delay in the proceedings."). Proposed Intervenor's motion is therefore timely.

B. Proposed Intervenor's Have Significantly Protectable Interests.

Proposed Intervenor's have "significantly protectable" interests relating to the subject of the action. *Wilderness Soc'y*, 630 F.3d at 1177. The interest test "does not require a specific legal or equitable interest" nor that the interest be protected by the specific statutes under which the litigation is brought. *Id.* at 1179 (citations omitted). Instead, the relevant inquiry is whether "the interest is protectable under some law" and whether "there is a relationship between the

legally protected interest and the claims at issue.” *Id.* (quoting *Sierra Club*, 995 F.2d at 1484). The interest test is met if an applicant will “suffer a practical impairment of its interests as a result of the pending litigation.” *California ex rel. Lockyer v. United States*, 450 F.3d 436, 441 (9th Cir. 2006); *see also Donnelly v. Glickman*, 159 F.3d 405, 410 (9th Cir. 1998) (stating that the relationship of the interests to the claims is satisfied “if the resolution of the plaintiff’s claims actually will affect the applicant” (citations omitted)). The Ninth Circuit has noted that this test is “primarily a practical guide to disposing of lawsuits by involving as many apparently concerned persons as is compatible with efficiency and due process.” *Wilderness Soc’y*, 630 F.3d at 1179 (citation omitted). Proposed Intervenor have significant protectable interests based both on their rigorous participation in the administrative process leading to this litigation and their use and enjoyment of the affected environment.

1. Proposed Intervenor Have Significantly Protectable Interests Based on Their Participation in the Administrative Process.

An organization that was actively involved in the decision-making process leading to the litigation at issue has a significantly protectable interest sufficient for intervention as of right. *Idaho Farm Bureau Fed’n*, 58 F.3d at 1397 (granting intervention of right where groups participated in the administrative process leading to listing of an endangered species in litigation challenging the listing decision (citation omitted)); *Nw. Forest Res. Council v. Glickman*, 82 F.3d 825, 837–38 (9th Cir. 1996) (recognizing that the Ninth Circuit has repeatedly granted intervention of right where “groups were directly involved in the enactment of the law or in the administrative proceedings out of which the litigation arose” (citations omitted)); *Cal. Sea Urchin Comm’n v. Jacobson*, No. 13-05517 DMG (CWx), 2013 WL 12114517, at *3 (C.D. Cal. Oct. 2, 2013) (“[T]he Ninth Circuit has found that a ‘significantly protectable’ interest generally exists when the public interest organization was active in the administrative process leading to the

1 litigation.” (citation omitted)). In such circumstances, “there can be no serious
2 dispute” concerning “the existence of a protectable interest on the part of the
3 applicant.” *Sagebrush Rebellion, Inc. v. Watt*, 713 F.2d 525, 527–28 (9th Cir.
4 1983) (granting intervention of right where organization participated in the
5 administrative process leading to designation of a conservation area, in litigation
6 challenging creation of that area).

7 Proposed Intervenors vigorously participated in the administrative process
8 culminating in the County’s decision challenged in this case. They were
9 extensively involved in advocacy urging denial of ExxonMobil’s Project both
10 before the Planning Commission and Board of Supervisors. These efforts included
11 convening a coalition of concerned groups and individuals to coordinate input,
12 meeting with members of the Commission and Board to express concerns,
13 testifying at public hearings, and submitting detailed written comments. *See, e.g.*,
14 Carlisle Decl. ¶ 7; Cummings Decl. ¶¶ 21–23; Davis Decl. ¶¶ 17, 19–20; Krop
15 Decl. ¶¶ 12–13; Lyons Decl. ¶ 9. For example, Proposed Intervenor CBD dedicated
16 significant staff time to assessing the risks posed by the Project, including the
17 organization’s GIS spatial analyst who collected, analyzed, and presented large
18 truck incident data for the January 2015 to May 2021 time period. Cummings Decl.
19 ¶ 21–23. Proposed Intervenor EDC hired several legal interns over the multi-year
20 process to conduct and update research on the scope of oil trucking accidents that
21 have occurred both in the state and along the route. This information, which was
22 not presented in the County’s EIR or staff reports, was explicitly included in
23 County’s decision challenged in this case as evidence demonstrating the Project’s
24 safety risks. Krop Decl. Ex. 3, at 100 (Findings at A-3). Proposed Intervenors have
25 been actively engaged at every step of the process, investing significant staff time
26 and financial resources to ensure the Project was denied. Their direct involvement
27 in the administrative process provides a clear basis for demonstrating protectable
28 interests sufficient to support intervention of right.

2. Proposed Intervenorors Have Significantly Protectable Interests Based on Their Use and Enjoyment of the Affected Environment.

Proposed Intervenorors’ environmental, public health, and safety concerns likewise constitute significantly protectable interests. Specific interests in enjoyment of nature and wildlife are significantly protectable for purposes of intervention. *See Citizens for Balanced Use*, 647 F.3d at 897 (recognizing interest in “conserving and enjoying” an area); *United States v. Carpenter*, 526 F.3d 1237, 1240 (9th Cir. 2008) (recognizing interest in the “use and enjoyment” of an area).

Proposed Intervenorors have a long history of advocacy on behalf of conservation and environmental protection in Santa Barbara County, San Luis Obispo County, and Kern County, with specific demonstrated interests in protecting the water quality and air quality of the region, and protecting local communities from harm caused by environmental disasters. *See, e.g.* Cummings Decl. ¶ 9–15; Davis Decl. ¶¶ 5–6; Hough Decl. ¶ 4; Krop Decl. ¶ 7; Lyons Decl. ¶ 4; Nelson Decl. ¶ 5; Palley Decl. ¶ 5; Waiya Decl. ¶¶ 6, 10. In particular, Proposed Intervenorors have worked for decades to prevent oil development activities that pose risks of oil spills and accidents. Their members recreate along the Project’s route and enjoy observing wildlife and their habitats in these areas. *See, e.g.*, Davis Decl. ¶ 8 (“I live just 15 miles from the ExxonMobil Las Flores Canyon and POPCO Facilities, and have regularly enjoyed day use at Refugio beach and have camped at Refugio state park where the trucks would be getting on and off the freeway, turning around and going over bridges and near the ocean.”); Hough Decl. ¶ 5 (“Sometimes I take Route 166 enroute to San Joaquin Valley or just to go along the Cuyama River for nature photography. I always see crude oil tankers there and I would see many more if this project was approved. I know how real the danger is and get well off the road for photography.”); Lyons Decl. ¶ 5 (“My uses in this area consist of surfing, bike riding, running, hiking, fishing, swimming, bird watching, camping, star gazing, photography, mobile working,

driving and picnicking, to name a few”). Due to their unique activities in the area, they have an interest in “conserving and enjoying” the stretch of coastline along Highway 101 and the sensitive watersheds and resources the route would have passed along Route 166. *Citizens for Balanced Use*, 647 F.3d at 897. They also travel along Highway 101 and Route 166 and will be impacted by the increased risk of serious accidents. *See, e.g.*, Carlisle Decl. ¶¶ 5–6; Cummings Decl. ¶¶ 18–20; Davis Decl. ¶¶ 8–9; Hough Decl. ¶¶ 5, 9, 13; Lyons Decl. ¶¶ 6–7; Palley Decl. ¶ 6. Their enjoyment of this region would be severely reduced if the Project were allowed to proceed. *See, e.g.*, Carlisle Decl. ¶ 6; Cummings Decl. ¶¶ 18–19; Davis Decl. ¶¶ 10–12; Krop Decl. ¶ 9; Lyons Decl. ¶ 7; Nelsen Decl. ¶¶ 6–7.

In sum, Proposed Intervenorors have demonstrated protectable interests sufficient to support their intervention of right in this case.

C. Disposition of This Case May Impair or Impede Proposed Intervenorors’ Interests.

As this Court has recognized, “[o]nce a court determines that an intervenor has a ‘significantly protectable’ interest in an action, the third prong is easily satisfied.” *Cal. Sea Urchin Comm’n*, 2013 WL 12114517, at *3 (citation omitted); *see also California ex rel. Lockyer*, 450 F.3d at 442. Under this prong, courts address whether denial of intervention would impede a prospective intervenor’s ability to protect its interests in the subject of an action. *Berg*, 268 F.3d at 822 (“We follow the guidance of Rule 24 advisory committee notes that state that ‘[i]f an absentee would be substantially affected in a practical sense by the determination made in an action, he should, as a general rule, be entitled to intervene.’” (quoting Fed. R. Civ. P. 24 advisory committee’s note to 1966 amendment)).

An adverse ruling in this case would impair or impede Proposed Intervenorors’ abilities to protect their interests. If ExxonMobil prevails and it is allowed to proceed with its proposed trucking Project, Proposed Intervenorors’ interests in enjoying the surrounding environment and conserving cultural

resources, wildlife, and their habitats would be impaired. *See Cal. Sea Urchin Comm’n*, 2013 WL 12114517, at *3 (holding that a proposed intervenor’s interests in protecting sea otters would be impaired by an adverse decision that would authorize an action harming sea otters) (citing *Sagebrush Rebellion*, 713 F.2d at 528 (holding that an adverse ruling would impair conservations group’s interests in “preservation of birds and their habitat”) (additional citation omitted)). The Project would impair Proposed Intervenors’ interests through its direct environmental and public safety impacts. *See, e.g.*, Carlisle Decl. ¶¶ 5–6, 8; Davis Decl. ¶¶ 7, 10–12; Lyons Decl. ¶¶ 7, 10; Palley Decl. ¶¶ 6–7. For example, the County found the risk of an oil spill to be *unavoidable* and that the Project would affect water, biological, and cultural resources. Krop Decl. Ex. 3, at 98 (Findings at A-1). A single accident could lead to an oil spill that would have devastating effects on the local environment and thus severely impair Proposed Intervenors’ interests. *See, e.g.* Carlisle Decl. ¶ 5; Davis Decl. ¶¶ 21–22; Lyons Decl. ¶ 10; Palley Decl. ¶ 7. In addition, allowing the Project to proceed would “undo years of advocacy” that Proposed Intervenors’ undertook to ensure the Project was denied. *Cal. Sea Urchin Comm’n*, 2013 WL 12114517, at *3.

D. Existing Parties Do Not Adequately Represent Proposed Intervenors’ Interests.

Courts address adequacy of representation according to three factors: “(1) whether the interest of a present party is such that it will undoubtedly make all of a proposed intervenor’s arguments; (2) whether the present party is capable and willing to make such arguments; and (3) whether a proposed intervenor would offer any necessary elements to the proceeding that other parties would neglect.” *Arakaki v. Cayetano*, 324 F.3d 1078, 1086 (9th Cir. 2003) (citation omitted). “The burden of showing inadequacy of representation is ‘minimal’ and is satisfied if the applicant can demonstrate that representation of its interests ‘may be’ inadequate.” *Citizens for Balanced Use*, 647 F.3d at 898 (quoting *Arakaki*, 324 F.3d at 1086);

1 *see also Trbovich v. United Mine Workers of Am.*, 404 U.S. 528, 538 n. 10 (1972)
 2 (citation omitted).

3 While a rebuttable presumption of adequacy arises where parties have the
 4 same ultimate objective, or when the government acts on behalf of its
 5 constituency, that presumption can be rebutted by a compelling showing
 6 otherwise. *Citizens for Balanced Use*, 647 F.3d at 898. Even in such
 7 circumstances, “[t]he burden of showing inadequacy of representation is generally
 8 minimal” *Prete v. Bradbury*, 438 F.3d 949, 959 (9th Cir. 2006). The “most
 9 important factor,” ultimately, is “how the interest compares with the interests of
 10 existing parties.” *Citizens for Balanced Use*, 647 F.3d at 898 (citation omitted).
 11 Here, Proposed Intervenor’s interests naturally diverge from those of the County,
 12 and they add necessary elements to the case.

13 1. Existing Parties May Not Be Capable of Making All of Proposed
 14 Intervenor’s Arguments or Willing to Do So.

15 For the purpose of demonstrating inadequate representation, it is not
 16 necessary for Proposed Intervenor to anticipate specific differences in potential
 17 argument or strategy; rather, it is enough to show that “because of the difference in
 18 interests, it is likely that [current parties] will not advance the same arguments as
 19 [proposed intervenors].” *Berg*, 268 F.3d at 824. Here, the parties’ interests
 20 naturally differ in fundamental ways such that it is likely Proposed Intervenor and
 21 the County will make different arguments.

22 First, Proposed Intervenor’s members would be directly impacted by the
 23 Project in profoundly unique and personal ways, which stands in contrast to the
 24 County’s more general interest in public safety. *Forest Conservation Council v.*
 25 *U.S. Forest Serv.*, 66 F.3d 1489, 1499 (9th Cir. 1995), *abrogated on other grounds*
 26 *by Wilderness Soc’y*, 630 F.3d 1173 (“Inadequate representation is most likely to
 27 be found when the applicant asserts a personal interest that does not belong to the
 28 general public.” (citations omitted)). For example, Proposed Intervenor live along

1 the route, rely on it for regular transportation, and enjoy the surroundings for
 2 hiking, nature photography, other recreation and rely upon it for sacred cultural
 3 resources. *See, e.g.*, Davis Decl. ¶¶ 4–5, 8–9; Hough Decl. ¶¶ 5, 9; Lyons Decl.
 4 ¶¶ 5–6; Palley Decl. ¶ 6; Waiya Decl. ¶¶ 12–13. In *Syngenta Seeds, Inc. v. County*
 5 *of Kauai*, the court recognized that proposed intervenors had personal health and
 6 safety interests that rebutted the presumption of adequate representation by a
 7 County. No. CIV. 14-00014BMK, 2014 WL 1631830, at *7 (D. Haw. Apr. 23,
 8 2014). In that case, the groups sought to help defend an ordinance they alleged
 9 afforded them important health safeguards from agricultural operations that their
 10 members lived and worked near. The court granted intervention, reasoning “[t]heir
 11 interests in upholding the law are decidedly more palpable than the County’s
 12 generalized interest.” *Id.* So too here; Proposed Intervenors’ members’ individual
 13 concerns about their safety and that of the environment they use and enjoy is much
 14 more direct and personal and will give rise to a unique position in the litigation.

15 Second, the County is situated so that it must consider a variety of factors,
 16 whereas Proposed Intervenors are focused exclusively on the Project’s adverse
 17 impacts. Proposed Intervenors are all organizations with specific, focused missions
 18 dedicated to environmental protection and preservation and enjoyment of the
 19 natural environment. *See* Cummings Decl. ¶ 3; Davis Decl. ¶ 3; Hough Decl. ¶ 4;
 20 Krop Decl. ¶ 4; Lyons Decl. ¶ 4; Nelson Decl. ¶ 4; Waiya Decl. ¶¶ 2–4. Proposed
 21 Intervenors also include members who live or travel along the truck routes and
 22 would be directly impacted by any accidents, spills, fires, and road closures. *See,*
 23 *e.g.* Carlisle Decl. ¶¶ 5–6, 8; Davis Decl. ¶¶ 4–5, 8–9; Hough Decl. ¶ 5; Kelly Decl.
 24 ¶¶ 2–3, 10; Lyons Decl. ¶¶ 5–7; Palley Decl. ¶¶ 6–7. The County, in contrast,
 25 operates under a multitude of obligations and necessarily represents a wide variety
 26 of County-wide interests in its decision-making. For example, the County must
 27 balance the benefits of a project against its impacts, including economic
 28 considerations. When County staff originally recommended approval of the

1 Project, they provided a statement of overriding considerations (as required by
 2 CEQA) based on staff's view that the Project's creation of jobs, providing locally
 3 produced oil, property taxes, mitigation funds, and local business expenditures
 4 outweighed its impacts. Krop Decl. Ex. 3, at 98 (Findings at A-1). The County's
 5 broad constituency includes individuals supportive of the Project, not solely those
 6 concerned about adverse impacts. Indeed, even some members of the Board of
 7 Supervisors voted to approve the project. Therefore, the County's interests are
 8 distinct from Proposed Intervenors' specific environmental, cultural, and public
 9 safety interests.

10 The Ninth Circuit has found such differences to be enough to overcome the
 11 presumption of adequate representation where the government "is required to
 12 represent a broader view than the more narrow, parochial interests" of the proposed
 13 intervenor. *Forest Conservation Council*, 66 F.3d at 1499; *see also Berg*, 268 F.3d
 14 at 823 (granting intervention where a City's "range of considerations in
 15 development" was "broader than the profit-motives animating" proposed
 16 intervenors); *Californians for Safe & Competitive Dump Truck Transp. v.*
 17 *Mendonca*, 152 F.3d 1184, 1190 (9th Cir. 1998) (ruling that where interests of
 18 proposed intervenor's "members were potentially more narrow and parochial than
 19 the interests of the public at large" they demonstrated inadequate representation by
 20 existing state agency party).

21 Although Proposed Intervenors and the County share an interest in
 22 protecting environmental and cultural resources, the County has much broader
 23 interests so it may not advance all of Proposed Intervenors' arguments. *See Nat'l*
 24 *Assoc. of Home Builders v. San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Dist.*, No.
 25 1:07cv0820 LJO DLB, 2007 WL 2757995, at *5 (E.D. Cal. Sept. 21, 2007)
 26 (granting intervention to environmental organizations seeking to intervene as
 27 defendants alongside government entity in industry challenge to air quality
 28 regulation, recognizing that the parties "share a general interest in public health")

1 but “the [government entity] has a much broader interest in balancing the need for
2 regulations with economic considerations,” making it doubtful it would advance
3 the same arguments as proposed intervenors).

4 Moreover, the circumstances here are comparable to those in *California Sea*
5 *Urchin Commission*. In that case, this Court recognized that because the proposed
6 intervenors had compelled the agency to reach a decision that was the subject of
7 litigation, they did not have “sufficiently congruent interests” with the agency,
8 such that the agency did not adequately represent them. *Cal. Sea Urchin Comm’n*,
9 2013 WL 12114517, at *5 (quoting *Berg*, 268 F.3d at 823). Here, Proposed
10 Intervenors likewise urged the County to deny the Project. *See, e.g., Cummings*
11 *Decl.* ¶¶ 21–22, Ex. 1; *Krop Decl.* ¶¶ 12–13, Exs. 1, 2. It was far from a foregone
12 conclusion that the County would have taken that position, which was over staff’s
13 recommendation of approval, without the active participation and detailed
14 submissions of Proposed Intervenors. For instance, when specifying its reasons for
15 denial, the County revised its findings to specifically incorporate by reference the
16 evidence that Proposed Intervenors submitted, demonstrating their role in
17 informing the decision. *Krop Decl. Ex. 3*, at 100 (Findings at A-3). Such
18 differences are substantive and do not amount to mere disputes in litigation
19 strategy. *Cf. Perry v. Proposition 8 Off. Proponents*, 587 F.3d 947, 952 (9th Cir.
20 2009). Therefore, Proposed Intervenors have demonstrated that the County will not
21 “undoubtedly make all of a proposed intervenor’s arguments,” or that it is “capable
22 and willing to make such arguments.” *Arakaki*, 324 F.3d at 1086 (citation omitted).

23 2. Proposed Intervenors Will Add Necessary Elements to the Case.

24 The final factor likewise weighs in favor of intervention because Proposed
25 Intervenors will contribute “necessary elements to the proceeding that other parties
26 would neglect.” *Arakaki*, 324 F.3d at 1086 (citation omitted). Proposed Intervenors
27 are seven organizations representing environmental, conservation, and cultural
28 interests that would not otherwise have a voice in this lawsuit. *See Cummings*

Decl. ¶ 3; Davis Decl. ¶ 3; Hough Decl. ¶ 4; Krop Decl. ¶ 4; Lyons Decl. ¶ 4; Nelson Decl. ¶ 4; Waiya Decl. ¶¶ 2–4. Collectively, they represent thousands of individual members concerned about the devastating impacts of the Project. These include community members who live, work, and recreate in the Project’s vicinity. *See, e.g.*, Carlisle Decl. ¶¶ 2, 4, 5–6; ¶ Cummings Decl. ¶¶ 17–20; Davis Decl. ¶ 4–5, 8–9; Hough Decl. ¶ 5; Kelly Decl. ¶¶ 2–3, 10; Lyons Decl. ¶¶ 2, 5; Palley Decl. ¶¶ 6–7; Waiya Decl. ¶¶ 12–13. If intervention were denied, the Court would hear only the oil industry and a municipality’s perspective. The current party composition is off balance, and Proposed Intervenors have made a compelling showing that existing parties may not adequately represent their interests.

In sum, all the requirements under Rule 24(a)(2) are met, and Proposed Intervenors have a right to intervene.

II. IN THE ALTERNATIVE, PROPOSED INTERVENORS SATISFY THE STANDARD FOR PERMISSIVE INTERVENTION.

Courts may approve permissive intervention where (1) an applicant files a timely motion and (2) the applicant’s claim or defense shares a common question of law or fact with the main action; and if such requirements are met, the court considers whether (3) intervention will not unduly delay or prejudice the adjudication of rights of the existing parties. Fed. R. Civ. P. 24(b)(1), (b)(3).² Proposed Intervenors meet all of these requirements, and there are additional equitable considerations that weigh in favor of intervention here.

A. Proposed Intervenors’ Motion is Timely.

As explained above, the motion to intervene is timely.

² In addition, permissive intervention also ordinarily requires independent grounds for jurisdiction; however, “[w]here the proposed intervenor . . . brings no new claims, the jurisdictional concern drops away.” *Freedom from Religion Found., Inc. v. Geithner*, 644 F.3d 836, 843–44 (9th Cir. 2011) (citation omitted). Here, Proposed Intervenors need not establish an independent ground for jurisdiction because they seek to intervene as defendants with no new cross-claims, as demonstrated by the Proposed Answer filed with this motion.

B. Proposed Intervenor Satisfy the Requirement of a Common Question of Law or Fact.

The common questions of law and fact prong of permissive intervention is to be “liberally construed.” *Nooksack Indian Tribe v. Zinke*, 321 F.R.D. 377, 383 (W.D. Wash. 2017) (citation omitted). Proposed Intervenor’s defenses raise exclusively common questions of law and fact with the main action, and readily satisfy this requirement. Proposed Intervenor would seek to defend the County’s denial of the Project with respect to all the causes of action raised in ExxonMobil’s complaint. Accordingly, their defenses share common questions of law and fact with the main action. *See Kootenai Tribe of Idaho v. Veneman*, 313 F.3d 1094, 1110–11 (9th Cir. 2002), *abrogated on other grounds by Wilderness Soc’y*, 630 F.3d 1173 (upholding grant of permissive intervention where proposed intervenor’s defenses were “directly responsive” to the claims in plaintiff’s complaint); *Cal. Sea Urchin Comm’n*, 2013 WL 12114517, at *6 (“[Proposed intervenors] share a common question of law and fact with the current action because they seek to defend [the government’s] statutory authority in terminating [an action], which is the precise issue raised by Plaintiffs’ claims.”). In addition, all the parties will reference the same administrative record; there will be common factual questions raised in Proposed Intervenor’s defenses and the main action.

C. Proposed Intervenor Will Not Unduly Delay or Prejudice Parties.

If granted intervention, Proposed Intervenor would adhere to the existing schedule as set forth in the Joint Report filed on July 28, 2022. ECF No. 16. In addition, they would agree to reasonable conditions or limitations on intervention, such as filing combined briefs for the Intervenor and coordinating with the County to minimize duplication. *See Cal. Sea Urchin Comm’n*, 2013 WL 12114517, at *6 (granting permissive intervention and adopting limitations such as combined briefing and urging the parties to coordinate to avoid duplication). Accordingly, their participation raises no concerns under this factor.

D. Equitable Considerations Weigh in Favor of Granting Intervention.

In addition, important equitable considerations support Proposed Intervenor's participation in this lawsuit. In considering permissive intervention, courts may exercise discretion to assess issues such as "the nature and extent of the intervenors' interest" and "whether parties seeking intervention will significantly contribute to full development of the underlying factual issues in the suit and to the just and equitable adjudication of the legal questions presented." *Spangler v. Pasadena City Bd. of Ed.*, 552 F.2d 1326, 1329 (9th Cir. 1977). As explained above, the trucking Project threatens Proposed Intervenor's members with direct, potentially catastrophic impacts to their safety and surrounding local environment. They worked for years, coordinating together, to fight the approval of the Project to protect themselves, their families, their communities, and sensitive local resources. Now that the Project denial is being challenged in court, they deserve to have a say in the matter. The outcome of this case will have direct impacts in their lives and communities for years to come.

Additionally, as noted above, Proposed Intervenor's were intimately involved in developing the factual record of this case and offer expertise and perspectives that are distinct from that of the oil industry and County. They are therefore in a strong position to contribute to the Court's understanding of the issues in this case.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Proposed Intervenor's motion to intervene as defendants and respondents in this action should be granted as a matter of right. In the alternative, Proposed Intervenor's respectfully request the Court to allow permissive intervention.

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1 Respectfully submitted this 1st day of September, 2022.

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27 I, Julie Teel Simmonds, in accordance with Local Rule 5-4.3.4(a)(2)(i), attest that
28 Margaret M. Hall reviewed the pleading presented above, concurred in the content,
and authorized the filing of this document bearing her signature with the Court.

22 /s/ Julie Teel Simmonds

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